

3327. ZIZYPHUS SATIVA(?)**Jujube.**

From Blidah, Algeria. Purchased in the Arab market. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

The scarlet dried fruits called "Haneb" are sold in every Arab market in North Africa.

3328. DIOSPYROS LOTUS.**Trebizond date.**

From Blidah, Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

Considered to be the best stock on which to graft Japanese persimmons. The roots spread horizontally, and there is no such pronounced tap root as has the American persimmon (*Diospyros virginica*). Transplanting of the young trees is much facilitated by this mode of root growth.

3329. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA.**Date.**

From Blidah, Algeria. Purchased in the Arab market. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

Dehlt el Beida. A large date; not so sweet as M'Kentichi, the other common dry date. (See No. 3202.)

3330. ACACIA HORRIDA(?)**Acacia.**

From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

This South African shrub, which has numerous long white thorns, is often used for hedges in North Africa. It is the "Doorboom" of the Dutch settlers in South Africa, and is said to grow well in California.

3330a. ACACIA EBURNEA or A. HORRIDA.

From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

3331. PELARGONIUM CAPITATUM.**Geranium.**

From Algeria. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

This is the "*Geranium rosat*" of the perfumery industry. It is, according to Dr. Trabut, a sterile hybrid of *P. radula* and *P. odoratissimum*, and can only be propagated by slips or cuttings. The essence obtained from the leaves of this plant is used for adulterating attar of roses, the latter being valued at its weight in gold. It is sprinkled on the roses before they are distilled. The plants are set about 3 feet from each other, and are said to prefer rich clay soils. It is cut three times a year. From 700 to 1,500 pounds of leaves are said to be necessary to produce 1 pound of oil. The plantations last about ten years, and are said to yield a net profit of about \$75 per acre.

3332. CATHA EDULIS.**Kât.**

From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

"A shrub or small tree which is native from southern Africa to Arabia. The slopes of Mount Saber are terraced and devoted to the culture of this shrub. It is said to be a much more profitable culture in Yaman, Afghanistan, than that of coffee. It is used by everybody and is expensive. If the best quality is consumed, it is easy to eat a dollar's worth per day. The leaves are the part eaten. The 3-year-old plants are first defoliated and only a few buds left on the twigs. From these, bushy young shoots are gathered and sold as *Kât mombarréh*. The following year leaves of an inferior quality are produced, called *Kât methani*. The trees are then left three years before being again defoliated, and then treated as before mentioned. Buds and young leaves are eaten without any preparation. Paul Emile Boutta, who traveled in Arabia in about 1835, says these leaves produce a slight exudation which the inhabitants like very much. I myself have found its effect to be very agreeable. According to Boutta the leaves are picked from it and sent wrapped up in banana leaves as far as Mocha. According to some authors, the dried leaves are also used by the Arabs, being either chewed or prepared like tea. It is not impossible that this plant may some time come into use among European peoples, since it is esteemed by the Arabs even more than coffee." (*Swingle*.)